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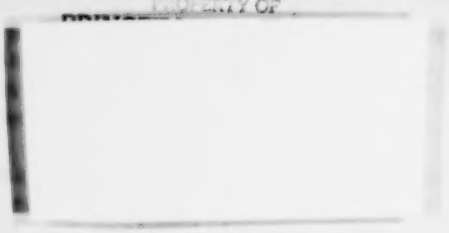

UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

PART III. EUROPE

Section 1 - Western Europe

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02554

III.1 WESTERN EUROPE

1. This section covers UNHCR's activities in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Switzerland.

A. Introduction

2. The downward trend in new asylum requests was confirmed in 1994, when some 338,000 persons applied for asylum in Europe, compared to 557,000 in 1993, 691,000 in 1992 and 558,000 in 1991. The decrease in numbers may be attributed in part to the effects of streamlining asylum procedures and the implementation of "safe country" concepts. In 1994 some 47,000 persons were granted refugee status, slightly less than the figure in 1993 (48,000). In addition, some 58,000 persons were allowed to stay for refugee-like reasons, which represents 23 per cent more than the number of persons granted Convention status.

3. Although the number of new asylum requests has continued to decrease, refugee, asylum and immigration matters have remained an important political issue. European States, both at the national and regional levels, have continued to streamline their asylum procedures. While the Office has, in principle, welcomed initiatives of States to adopt fair and expeditious procedures, it has also expressed concern with regard to certain measures adopted at the national and regional levels, and has underlined the necessity of allowing asylum-seekers access to the asylum procedure and ensuring that those persons in need of international protection receive it. UNHCR hopes in the coming years to continue to engage in an open dialogue with States on refugee and asylum issues of common concern, including those relating to accelerated procedures, the "safe third country" notion, the implementation of temporary protection and the return of rejected asylum-seekers.

B. France

1. Beneficiary population

4. At 31 December 1994, there were 132,300 registered refugees of whom 25,000 to 28,000 were minors. In 1994, 26,000 persons applied for asylum, the majority of whom came from Africa (10,009), Europe (8,269) and Asia (6,898). Some 20 per cent were recognized as refugees. In the first quarter of 1995, there were 6,651 asylum applicants; in this period the initial rate stood at 8.75 per cent.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

5. The implementing decree of the law of July 1992, relating to the creation of waiting areas (zones d'attente), was published at the beginning of May 1995. The decree set forth the conditions regarding UNHCR's access to these airport zones. Practical modalities were later worked out in an agreement between the UNHCR Representative in Paris and the responsible authorities.

6. Two important rulings were issued by the Conseil d'Etat, one allowing the asylum-seeker the possibility of re-submitting his case with new evidence after his application has been rejected in both instances, and the other applying a slightly more restrictive practice of family reunification (i.e., its non-applicability to couples married after filing for refugee status).

7. There was an increase in the 1995 local settlement project in France due to the high number of requests for family reunification. Funds were reallocated for this purpose from the global Headquarters administered resettlement budget to the local project administered by the Branch Office in Paris.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

8. The UNHCR Branch Office in Paris will continue to supervise the implementation of the 1951 Convention and monitor enactment of relevant legislation. Existing French laws provide for a specific role for UNHCR in all stages of procedure from admission to the territory to appeals procedure. As a participant in the Administrative Board of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), UNHCR submits its observations to the Board and issues advisory opinions to OFPRA on precedent setting cases. Likewise, as a fully fledged member of the Refugee Appeals Commission (CRR), UNHCR contributes to the elaboration of French jurisprudence on refugee status determination.

9. An active and comprehensive external relations strategy will continue to be implemented to mobilize public support for UNHCR activities in France and worldwide. In 1994 and 1995 these activities included a successful project organized in partnership with the Scout movement in France which allowed for the distribution of some 40,000 "peace packs" to refugee children in Rwanda, Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania. Efforts in the field of private sector fund-raising are foreseen and will include a number of media events on specific refugee topics.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) Voluntary repatriation

10. In 1996, UNHCR will continue to cover transport costs of refugees residing in France who opt for voluntary repatriation but who lack the financial means to pay for their return to their country of origin. It is expected that some 200 persons will be repatriated under UNHCR's project in 1996.

(ii) Local settlement

11. The main activities under the local settlement programme will continue to be the participation of the Branch Office in Paris at the appeals level of the refugee determination procedure which foresees the remuneration, on a pro rata basis, of some 20 legal advisers who will represent UNHCR as one of the three judges in the CRR. In addition, funding will be provided to up to 600 persons to join their families in France.

(c) **Implementing partners**

12. The voluntary repatriation programme in France in 1996 will continue to be implemented jointly by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Branch Office in Paris.

13. The Service Social d'Aide aux Emigrants (SSAE) and IOM will implement UNHCR's family reunion programme under the local settlement project. SSAE's services will include counselling refugees in France on the procedures for family reunification, intervening on their behalf with the relevant authorities to obtain visas for eligible family members, and advising on partial or full financing of travel. Travel will be arranged by IOM.

14. France Terre d'Asile (FTDA) will provide counselling with regard to reception, orientation and legal advice for asylum-seekers and refugees. Regular consultations will take place between FTDA and the Branch Office on problematic issues and other matters of mutual concern.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

15. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

16. The 1994 expenditure was lower than revised estimates due to savings under common staff costs and operating expenses.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

17. The revised 1995 requirements are somewhat higher than the initial estimates which is due to the exchange rate against the dollar.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

18. The 1996 requirements are almost at the same level as that of revised 1995 estimates. Some posts financed under a Trust Fund are proposed to be moved into General Programmes with a transfer of the corresponding contribution.

C. Germany

1. Beneficiary population

19. At the end of 1994, government estimates put the number of persons granted temporary protection at 1.35 million. This figure comprised some 136,800 recognized refugees with 130,000 family members, 67,200 quota refugees (mainly Indo-Chinese), an estimated 650,000 de facto refugees, 20,600 "homeless" foreigners, as well as 350,000 war refugees from Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

20. The number of asylum-seekers in Germany again declined in 1994, but continued to be Europe's highest. During 1994, 127,210 persons applied for asylum in Germany, compared with 323,000 in 1993 and 438,000 in 1992. The five main countries of origin were: the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (30,404), Turkey (19,118), Romania (9,591), Bosnia and Herzegovina (7,297), and Afghanistan (5,642).

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

21. During 1994, UNHCR's activities concentrated on monitoring the asylum procedure, and in particular the impact of the 1993 legislative changes; observing and providing advice on conditions of temporary protection of well over a quarter of a million war refugees from the former Yugoslavia; cooperation with the German Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees in a joint effort to enhance the quality of first-instance asylum decisions; and development of the Office's collaboration with the German Foundation for United Nations Refugee Aid (DSUF) to raise funds for UNHCR from the private sector.

22. In addition, UNHCR intensified its cooperation with the joint UNHCR-non-governmental organization (NGO) network of asylum lawyers in providing legal advice, and with NGOs undertaking procedural and social counselling of asylum-seekers and refugees. A particular effort was made to develop these activities in the new Federal States of the former East Germany. During 1994, the Office's training initiatives were strengthened, with new activities established to benefit decision-making officers of the Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees as well as Administrative Court judges.

23. Following the pattern of 1994, programme activities in 1995 focus on social, legal and procedural counselling of asylum-seekers and refugees, training activities in cooperation with various German institutions, and public information and fund-raising. As in 1994, an effort is made to support relevant initiatives in the new Federal States of the former East Germany.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

24. As in previous years, a local settlement project is proposed in 1996. The primary aim will be to support NGOs in the fields of procedural, legal and social counselling to asylum-seekers and refugees. As part of UNHCR's effort to divest itself of individual casework, increased emphasis will be placed on delegating it to operational partners. Training undertaken by UNHCR in cooperation with the German Federal Office for Recognition of Foreign Refugees as well as with other public and private institutions in Germany will continue to be a priority.

25. In view of the complexity of German asylum law and procedure, adequate legal and procedural counselling will remain important. Through agreements with voluntary agencies UNHCR will provide support in this field, as well as for psycho-social counselling of vulnerable groups such as victims of torture and other trauma, and for women and children. The experience gathered will be shared through inter-agency seminars and meetings.

26. The programme will also enable continuation of UNHCR's public information activities in Germany. Information materials in German will be produced and distributed by the Branch Office to enhance awareness of the local and international refugee situation as well as the role of UNHCR. In addition, the project will support efforts to develop sources of non-governmental and non-traditional funding, and to strengthen DSUF, the only private organization in Germany which raises funds for UNHCR and other United Nations refugee projects.

(b) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

27. Funds will be allocated to co-finance a number of NGO activities in the area of community services. Activities in this field will cover social counselling to vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly victims of torture and other trauma, and to women and children. Support will be provided to existing psycho-social counselling facilities and pilot projects in new Federal States of the former East Germany.

28. In the area of legal assistance, UNHCR will continue to co-sponsor the network of legal advisers organized jointly with the German Red Cross, CARITAS and Diakonisches Werk. In addition to providing counsel to individual asylum-seekers, this network identifies priority protection issues in Germany and provides qualified legal support and advice to NGO counsellors throughout the country. It is also a focus for UNHCR-NGO cooperation in the refugee sector, and regular meetings of the network lawyers, NGO staff and UNHCR constitute an important forum for discussion of protection issues in Germany. UNHCR will also maintain a modest legal aid project to provide financial support for legal representation in precedent-setting cases.

29. Other legal assistance activities carried out in cooperation with NGOs will include the promotion of refugee family reunification in Germany and distribution to Administrative Courts of United Nations information material relevant to asylum issues.

30. The UNHCR Office in Germany will continue its training programmes in 1996, including activities organized in cooperation with the German Federal Office for the Recognition of Foreign Refugees to benefit its decision-making officers, as well as those undertaken by UNHCR to benefit Administrative Court judges, lawyers and NGO social counsellors.

31. In addition, funds will be allocated to support a variety of public information initiatives, including the publication of information material in German and fund-raising activities in cooperation with DSUF.

(c) **Implementing partners**

32. Established voluntary agencies will continue to receive support under the local settlement project for legal, procedural and psycho-social counselling provided to asylum-seekers and refugees. The Branch Office in Bonn and the Sub-Office in Zirndorf will implement training activities directly. Public information and fund-raising activities will be undertaken in cooperation with the DSUF and other agencies, as appropriate.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

33. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

34. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

35. The revised 1995 requirements are slightly higher than the initial estimates which is due to the exchange rate against the dollar.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

36. The 1996 requirements are proposed approximately at the same level as that of 1995 revised estimates.

D. Greece

1. Beneficiary population

37. At 31 December 1994, the total number of refugees registered in Greece by both the Branch Office and the authorities was 7,800. Of these, 4,400 were recognized under the 1951 Convention and 3,400 were registered by UNHCR as Mandate refugees, the vast majority of whom originated from the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. In addition, about 600 Ethiopians and Eritreans are being counselled for voluntary repatriation. The vast majority of refugees are from an urban background and reside in the Athens area. Approximately 30 per cent of the refugee population is female.

38. As of 31 March 1995, the Greek Government has been accommodating in its refugee/reception centre at Lavrion 382 asylum-seekers and refugees from neighbouring countries, mostly ethnic Kurds from Turkey and Iraq.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

39. The implementation of UNHCR/Ministry of Public Order agreement on the "regularization" of the UNHCR Mandate caseload commenced on 31 March 1994 and has so far resulted in the examination of some 327 cases (approximately 814 persons) and the subsequent reduction of the Mandate caseload. These persons were issued legal documents by the Greek authorities officially granting them full refugee status or humanitarian leave to stay, or the right to remain, pending arrangements for voluntary repatriation. This exercise is envisaged to be completed by the end of 1996.

40. In August 1994, Presidential Decree 209/1994 on the conditional granting of work permits or other vocational rehabilitation assistance to recognized refugees was issued and entered into force. This decree, when implemented, is expected to have an impact on the type and amount of UNHCR assistance to be provided to refugees. In this connection, the withdrawal of the reservation to Article 17 of the 1951 Geneva Convention was announced by the authorities early in 1995 and formal steps are being taken by them.

41. The Branch Office plans in 1995/1996 to assist in the organization of a joint UNHCR/Ministry of Health meeting of experts, tentatively scheduled for autumn 1995, to examine the issue of establishing refugee reception centres and providing medical care for urgent refugee cases.

3. 1996 country programme

(a) Objectives

42. UNHCR will continue to monitor legal protection and representation for asylum-seekers, as well as to ensure that national asylum policy, legislation and practice is in accordance with international refugee law. The continued transfer of individual casework to the UNHCR-financed legal services of the Greek Refugee Council (GRC) will further enhance the supervisory function of UNHCR and its ability to effectively pursue this objective.

43. In view of the policy change in Greece from transit/resettlement to local integration, UNHCR will increasingly reorient its programme from care and maintenance to local settlement, focusing, inter alia, on better reception services, skills/language training, job placement and income-generation projects.

44. In line with UNHCR's regional objectives, the Branch Office will continue to expand and reinforce its public information campaign(s) jointly with NGO and other partners. Training of implementing partners, other NGOs and government officials will focus on new legislative developments relating to the right of refugees to work.

(b) Proposed budget for 1996

45. Legal assistance for refugees will continue through the Legal Assistance Project with the GRC and will expand to include developments concerning the issuance of work permits to refugees. A greater emphasis will be placed on accommodating the specific needs of the women, children and elderly.

46. Social counselling and material assistance will be provided to registered refugees and asylum-seekers with particular attention given to vulnerable groups. Food and monthly subsistence allowances will be provided only to extremely needy persons and small amounts of emergency assistance will be allocated for refugees who suddenly, for a number of reasons, require basic household equipment and clothing. When not offered by state hospitals, medical care will be covered under the project.

(c) Implementing partners

47. The GRC and the Social Work Foundation will continue to be the main implementing partners for urban refugees with the International Social Service providing counselling services with partial UNHCR support at the Lavrion reception centre. In addition, the Branch Office maintains regular contact with the Government and a number of refugee support groups such as the IOM, the Greek Red Cross, CARITAS, Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches in order to coordinate strategies and streamline action in the spirit of the UNHCR-NGO Partnership in Action (PARinAC).

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

48. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

49. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

50. The revised 1995 requirements are slightly higher than the initial estimates which is due primarily to the exchange rate against the dollar.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

51. The 1996 requirements are almost at the same level as that of 1995 revised estimates.

E. Italy

1. Beneficiary population

52. At 31 March 1995, there were approximately 12,500 Convention refugees in Italy, most of whom originated from Eastern Europe (43 per cent) and Asia (26 per cent). An estimated 50,000 to 55,000 persons from the former Yugoslavia and Somalia were granted humanitarian stay permits and remain in Italy on a temporary basis. The number of asylum-seekers in Italy remains low compared to other European countries. During the first quarter of 1995, 546 new applications for asylum were registered, the largest group of applicants (201) originating from Romania. Over one third of asylum applicants in 1994 were between 28 and 37 years old. Of these, 22 per cent were women, often accompanied by children but without husbands. The majority come from urban areas and possess a medium to high level of education.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

53. During 1994 there were a number of draft laws and legislative proposals on immigration and asylum- and refugee-related issues, but none have led to actual

changes in the legislation. In March 1994, a Committee for the Protection of Non-National Minors was established at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers/Department for Social Affairs which has elaborated special provisions in favour of minor victims of war or natural disasters, immigrant children and nomads in Italy. The Committee is also expected to improve the protection of refugee children. A regulation defining criteria and establishing a procedure for the admission of conflict victims from former Yugoslavia was adopted in April 1994.

54. This procedure allows UNHCR offices in former Yugoslavia to recommend individual refugees with serious protection problems in countries of first asylum for admission in Italy.

55. In early 1995, the hub of the Sarajevo airlift operation was moved to Ancona and all flights now originate from there.

56. From January 1995 an estimated 20,000 persons, mainly Albanians, but also persons from former Yugoslavia, Kurdish Turks, Chinese and a variety of other nationalities, arrived at the south-eastern coast of Italy by sea from nearby Albania and the former Yugoslavia, and tried to enter illegally. Although this influx appears to be mainly a migration flow, it cannot be excluded that among them there are genuine asylum-seekers.

57. In February 1995, an information centre for non-European Union nationals was opened at Rome airport which allows the Italian Refugee Council (CIR) and some other NGOs to be present at the airport and to provide legal counselling to asylum-seekers.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

58. At a policy level, UNHCR will aim to ensure the adequate protection of asylum-seekers and refugees, including access to the territory and to the eligibility procedure for asylum-seekers.

59. The Branch Office in Rome will continue to pursue through its consultative function in the Central Eligibility Commission the application of eligibility in accordance with the UNHCR position and to provide country of origin information.

60. Another component of UNHCR's engagement is the promotion of appropriate protection measures for refugees not recognized under the Convention who nevertheless need and deserve international protection.

61. In addition to continuing refugee law training and public information activities, another integral part of the Branch Office's role will be to seek funds from non-governmental sources, including the private sector. A license agreement with a commercial partner under the trademark "Made for a Better World" is expected to continue. The Branch Office has established a dedicated private donors database, which contained some 90,000 entries at the time of writing.

62. The Branch Office's assistance-related objectives will be to seek improvement in the implementation of the Government Social Security services for the local integration of refugees and to build NGO capacity. Support will be provided to the CIR to improve its capacity to intervene in individual cases and to maintain its presence at the information centre at Rome Airport.

63. Support will continue to be given to the Sarajevo Airlift Operation.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

64. **Care and maintenance**: It will be necessary to continue to provide assistance for the transferred resettlement caseload and to retain a minimum emergency provision for vulnerable asylum-seekers pending status determination. Two legal assistants will be provided at CIR to cover the desk at Rome Airport pending obtention of local authority funding.

65. **Local settlement**: Assistance for some 1,000 refugees will be provided towards facilitating local integration. In addition to assistance for vulnerable groups (the elderly, sick, handicapped, women and children), the project will be used for grants for recently arrived refugees to enable them to integrate and become self-sufficient more rapidly. CIR will continue to provide counselling for individual refugees, wherever possible in liaison with local authorities. Administrative costs for CIR will continue pending development of their fund-raising programme.

(ii) Special Programmes

66. While developments in the former Yugoslavia during 1996 are unpredictable, a provision has been included in the Sarajevo Airlift Operation programme in Ancona for logistical operations at Falconara Airport.

(c) Implementing partners

67. CIR will implement a major part of UNHCR's local settlement and care and maintenance programmes by providing counselling to asylum-seekers and refugees and intervening, when necessary, with local authorities to facilitate requests from needy refugees for assistance. CIR will continue to take over aspects of both legal and social counselling to individual cases previously handled by the Branch Office and in actively promoting awareness of the situation of refugees.

68. The majority of direct assistance to individual refugees will come from the joint local settlement project, financed on an 80 per cent basis by the Ministry of Interior and 20 per cent by UNHCR.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

69. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

70. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

71. The revised 1995 requirements are somewhat higher than the initial estimates mainly due to the exchange rate against the dollar.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

72. The 1996 requirements are slightly lower than that of the revised 1995 requirements mainly due to a reduction in staff costs and operating expenses.

F. Spain

1. Beneficiary population

73. During 1994, 12,000 persons applied for asylum, a decrease of nearly 5 per cent over the previous year. The main countries of origin were Romania (1,453), China (1,137), Peru (890), Cuba (830), Ecuador (802), Senegal (701), and the Dominican Republic (638). A total of 5,916 asylum-seekers were men, 10.4 per cent were under the age of 18, 54.7 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 35, 14 per cent between 35 and 50, 1.8 per cent were between 50 and 65 years of age and 0.4 per cent were over 65. In the first quarter of 1995, 1,627 persons applied for asylum.

74. Refugee status was granted to 630 persons in 1994 and 1,882 persons, mainly of Bosnian and Liberian origin, were allowed to remain under a temporary protection scheme. At the end of 1994, the estimated refugee population was 5,100.

75. By the end of 1994, some 2,300 cases were awaiting a decision on their applications for refugee status.

76. While Spain had not established a formal resettlement quota, 136 refugees were accepted for resettlement in 1994. These were mostly 49 Iraqi refugees in need of protection in countries of first asylum in the Middle East, as well as Bosnian former detainees and family members.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

77. In May 1994, an amendment to the asylum legislation was adopted by the Parliament which entered into force in June 1994. The amendment foresees, inter alia, the introduction of an accelerated admission procedure for border crossing points and in-country applications for asylum, as well as UNHCR's active involvement in the aforementioned refugee status determination procedures. In March 1995, the implementing decree to the amended asylum law was adopted. Furthermore, as of 26 March 1995, the Schengen Agreement is applicable in Spain.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

78. At a policy level, UNHCR will aim to ensure the adequate protection of asylum-seekers and refugees through assisting in the further development of fair refugee policies and procedures. The Branch Office in Madrid will also continue to focus on strengthening the NGO network in Spain and improving government, UNHCR and NGO partnership. In this connection, refugee law training activities will be pursued actively with NGOs and national and regional government officials involved in the new asylum procedure, as well as lawyers, border police and academic institutions.

79. The UNHCR local settlement project in Spain will concentrate on social and legal counselling for asylum-seekers and refugees through the International Rescue Committee. The Comision Espanola de Ayuda al Refugiado (CEAR) is a government-funded NGO which also provides legal advice to newly arrived asylum-seekers and maintains a wide network of contact lawyers throughout Spain.

80. The UNHCR National Committee in Spain, España con ACNUR, will conduct various fund-raising activities in coordination with the Branch Office and UNHCR Headquarters and increasingly will become associated with UNHCR's public awareness campaign in Spain through the establishment of local support groups.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

(i) General Programmes

81. The local settlement project in Spain will provide social and legal counselling and orientation to newly arrived asylum-seekers and refugees. The project will cover the financing of two of the four project lawyers charged with carrying out UNHCR's new obligations under the revised asylum law. The remaining two lawyers are to be covered with funds provided by the Spanish Government (see Special Programmes). In addition, the project will help to cover refugee law training activities implemented by the Branch Office.

(ii) Special Programmes

82. In order to finance extra human resources needed to carry out UNHCR's new obligations under the revised asylum legislation, the Spanish Government will finance the services of two project lawyers through an earmarked contribution. It was agreed at the time the asylum legislation was adopted that the Government would progressively increase its contribution, in the long term, to eventually cover all four project lawyers required for UNHCR's role in the procedure.

83. In addition to legal assistance activities, the Government's contribution will also help support UNHCR's public information activities in Spain and a portion of the Branch Office's training activities. The former includes the financing of producing some 20,000 copies of the Spanish version of the "Refugees" magazine and its distribution to various Spanish-speaking countries.

(c) **Implementing partners**

84. Legal assistance and counselling for newly arrived asylum-seekers, as well as support to UNHCR in its involvement in the new accelerated admission procedure, will be provided by the International Rescue Committee. Refugee law training activities under General and Special Programmes will be implemented entirely by the Branch Office in Madrid.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

85. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

86. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

87. The revised 1995 requirements are not significantly different from initial estimates.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

88. The 1996 requirements are almost at the same level as that of 1995 revised estimates.

G. United Kingdom

1. Beneficiary population

89. During 1994, a total of 32,830 applications for asylum were submitted compared to 22,370 in 1993. Approximately half of the asylum applicants originated from Africa, 23 per cent from Asia and 19 per cent from Europe and the Americas. During 1994, the Home Office made some 21,000 asylum adjudication decisions, 800 (4 per cent) of which resulted in refugee status, 3,700 in Exceptional Leave to Remain, while 16,500 applications were rejected.

2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

90. The Immigration and Asylum Appeals Act in 1993 introduced a right of appeal in "fast track" procedures for "without foundation asylum claims" including individuals for whom the United Kingdom was not the first country of entry. This principle of "third country removals" is a measure increasingly applied in many countries in Western Europe. The Government has expressed its intention to introduce a number of measures to decrease the rising backlog of asylum applications (some 55,000 at the end of 1994). The measures would include an increase in Home Office staff and appellate authorities' capacity to deal with larger caseloads, as well as a shortening of the present asylum procedure through various measures, such

as a widened concept of "manifestly unfounded" claims, the introduction of a safe country of origin notion and the removal of a suspensive effect in certain cases.

91. As a result of quicker asylum procedures, the capacities of the Refugee Legal Centre (RLC), which provides legal representation and advice to asylum-seekers, the Refugee Council and the Refugee Arrival Project, which assists newly arrived refugees, have been over-stretched and they have had to appeal for additional funds. UNHCR funds a smaller percentage of RLC's operating costs. However, it is expected that the United Kingdom Government will meet the extra costs required at the centre and therefore no increase in the 1995 local settlement programme is expected.

92. External affairs has become a central undertaking of the Office. Its primary objective is to develop and enhance UNHCR's public image and make more effective the protection role of the Office in the United Kingdom. A national charity organization, UK for UNHCR, was established in 1994 to help the Office achieve this objective.

93. The Branch Office in London was able to become fully operational in the field of Training through the appointment of the Refugee Law Training Officer in 1994. Induction and follow-up training for the Asylum Division of the Home Office and the Immigration Appellate Authorities were undertaken, as well as training to NGOs, individual practitioners and academic institutions.

3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

94. The overall objective of UNHCR in the United Kingdom is to enhance its relations with all government bodies dealing with asylum-seekers and refugees, NGOs, the media and refugee interest groups in order to promote protection of asylum-seekers and refugees in the United Kingdom and worldwide.

95. The programme implemented will focus on providing legal assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as resettlement, family reunification and repatriation assistance to individual cases. As part of UNHCR's policy in Western Europe to divest itself of routine individual casework, UNHCR will continue in 1996 to support operational partners who have assumed this work.

96. Training activities will remain an integral part of the Office's activities with the aim of ensuring that the refugee law and protection principles are adequately known and understood. External affairs increasingly will become a central part of Branch Office's activities in 1996, and will include organizing activities and events to raise public awareness and obtain funds from non-governmental sources.

(b) Proposed budgets for 1996

97. UNHCR will continue to finance a small proportion (12 to 15 per cent) of the overall needs of the RLC to cover some of the staff costs for providing advice

and information to asylum-seekers and refugees at all stages of the asylum procedure. The United Kingdom Government will fund the remaining needs, including the additional financial costs incurred as a result of the sharp increase in the number of cases.

98. The local settlement programme will also cover the salaries and related costs of two caseworkers at the British Red Cross Society (BRCS) to carry out family reunion activities previously handled by the Branch Office. The BRCS ensures that refugees receive counselling and advice when applying for family reunion in the United Kingdom. Those refugees residing in the United Kingdom without financial means may apply for financial assistance to bring their family members into the country.

99. A small percentage of the programme will cover training activities of the Office.

(c) Implementing partners

100. The RLC will continue to implement the legal representation part of the local settlement programme. UNHCR's contribution to assist in family reunification case work in the United Kingdom will continue to be implemented in 1996 by the BRCS. IOM will continue to implement the repatriation of refugees from the United Kingdom. The Branch Office in London will implement all training activities.

(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

101. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

102. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

103. The revised 1995 requirements are slightly higher due to the need for office space.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

104. The initial 1996 requirements are slightly lower due to a reduction in the need for contractual services.

H. Other countries in Western Europe

1. Belgium

(a) Beneficiary population

105. At 31 December 1994, Belgium hosted a refugee population of 25,142 (14,349 males and 10,793 females), compared to 24,908 (14,350 males and 10,558 females) at 31 December 1993. During the first five months of 1995, the Belgian Government registered 4,895 asylum applications, compared to 5,016 during the same period in 1994, amounting to a 2.4 per cent decrease. The asylum applicants, ranked by their total numbers, originated mostly from Zaire, Romania, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo), Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Algeria, Pakistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, and Rwanda. A total of 5,855 persons from the former Yugoslavia were allowed to reside temporarily in Belgium enjoying temporary protection and were registered under the category of "displaced persons".

(b) Developments in 1994 and 1995

106. The decline in the number of asylum-seekers in the first five months of 1995 can be attributed to a number of measures introduced in 1994 to identify and exclude from the refugee status determination procedure "manifestly unfounded" claims, accelerate the treatment of asylum claims, eliminate the right to work for asylum-seekers and the practice of preventive detention of asylum-seekers whose nationalities traditionally have a low or zero rate of recognition. A decrease in the number of refugees and asylum-seekers who approached the UNHCR Regional Office in Brussels requesting material assistance resulted in less spending under the local settlement project.

107. As of 1 March 1995, the Belgian Government began to withdraw temporary protection on a case-by-case basis for certain categories of persons from the former Yugoslavia, most notably those who are considered to constitute a threat to national security, those who have returned to their country of origin or have resided for some time in a third country, and persons originating from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (excluding Kosovo) and Croatia (except for regions occupied by Serbs). Persons who had lodged an asylum request but whose consideration was suspended owing to the granting of temporary protection may have their asylum applications examined on their merits. Those not falling into the above categories may be registered as legal aliens. The administrative status of this group will thus be improved since they will figure on the register of aliens entitled to reside legally in the country.

108. The UNHCR Regional Office in Brussels intensified its refugee law training and promotion activities among universities, government eligibility staff, social workers, Bar Associations and the European Refugee Law Students' Association (ELSA). It also expanded its training activities for the military at both the Benelux and NATO level. Through monthly coordination meetings, the Regional Office maintained an ongoing dialogue with the national authorities responsible for refugee status

determination and asylum policy. An agreement concluded in 1994 for sharing the UNHCR Centre for Documentation on Refugees databases with these bodies was fully implemented in 1995, facilitating the sharing of country-of-origin and other information relevant to refugee status determination.

109. The Regional UNHCR office in Brussels also actively followed-up the PARinAC process, holding monthly meetings with NGOs to review and implement PARinAC's many recommendations, particularly those relating to protection. In consultation with the Comité Belge d'Aide aux Réfugiés (CBAR), UNHCR is promoting the establishment of a national refugee counselling centre whose aim is to enhance NGO capacity to engage in legal advocacy and protection. UNHCR plans progressively to devolve responsibility for handling routine counselling for individual cases to this centre, once it has become fully operational.

(c) 1996 country programmes

(i) Objectives

110. The Regional Office in Brussels will continue to monitor the application of eligibility criteria and to provide country-of-origin information and expert advice to governmental and non-governmental bodies and lawyers dealing with individual cases and refugee status determination. Counselling and analysis of individual cases will be gradually entrusted by the UNHCR Regional Office to the national refugee counselling centre, but UNHCR will continue to provide advice to national authorities on individual cases when deemed necessary to fulfil the role entrusted to UNHCR by national legislation in Belgium.

111. Partial support to the centre to cover legal counselling and related services will be provided in order to ensure a smooth handover of responsibilities in this regard. It is expected that by 1997 UNHCR interventions on behalf of individual cases will occur almost exclusively at the request of national authorities. Cases with important implications for asylum policy and practice or political implications will continue to be dealt with by the UNHCR Regional Office. Regular coordination meetings with national authorities responsible for refugee matters, and with NGOs in the PARinAC framework, will continue.

112. Refugee Law Training will expand in 1996 to encompass regular training in Belgian universities and the establishment of a refugee law curriculum in at least one university, and at least two yearly seminars targeting younger members of Bar Associations, as well as members of ELSA. Furthermore, a UNHCR-specific curriculum will be incorporated in 1996 in the new European post-graduate degree in International Humanitarian Assistance launched by five European universities in 1994 with financing of the European Union Humanitarian Office (ECHO). In addition to the pursuance of public information activities, the Regional Office will continue to seek funds from private and non-governmental sources. Finally, training for the military will also be expanded, notably at the Centre for Defence Studies of the Belgian Royal Defence Institute.

(ii) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

113. The local integration programme in Belgium will continue to cover the expenses of one legal adviser at the national refugee counselling centre to help handle individual cases and one secretarial post at CBAR to assist in voluntary repatriation and family reunification. Resettlement processing will continue to be handled directly by the UNHCR Regional Office, in response to a request from the Belgian authorities.

(iii) **Implementing partners**

114. The national refugee counselling centre, to be implemented by the CBAR and launched during the second half of 1995, will carry out legal counselling for asylum-seekers and refugees previously handled directly by the UNHCR Regional office. The processing of voluntary repatriation and family reunification will also be handled by the CBAR. In an effort to strengthen partnership with NGOs within the PARinAC framework, support for refugee law training and public information activities will also be enlisted from the Centre d'Initiation pour les Réfugiés et Etrangers (CIRE) and the Overlegcentrum voor Integratie van Vluchtelingen (OCIV), respectively, the main NGO umbrella organizations in Wallony and Flanders.

2. Ireland

(a) **Beneficiary population**

115. Ireland's geographical situation has ensured that it has received far fewer asylum-seekers over the years than its European neighbours. In 1994, a total 355 asylum applications were received by the Department of Justice, of which approximately 300 were fled by cases that had arrived at ports. The majority of the asylum applicants originated from Cuba (235), Romania (36) and the Russian Federation (20). Furthermore, the Irish Government accepted 110 Bosnians under the Temporary Protection programme, 78 of whom were medical evacuees.

(b) **Developments in 1994 and 1995**

116. During 1994, the Department of Justice introduced a new draft Refugee Bill, which will be the first legislation relating to asylum in Ireland. Owing to a change in Government at the end of 1994, the adoption of the Refugee Bill was postponed. However, it is hoped that the Government will soon recommence parliamentary debate. The Office's involvement in providing a necessary input to the draft legislation has been of primary importance.

117. Ireland continues to receive individuals and their dependants fleeing the conflict in former Yugoslavia following a government decision in 1992 to grant temporary protection status for a renewable twelve month period to this category of persons. UNHCR has worked closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs regarding procedures for those family members of medical evacuees granted visas who remain within the former Yugoslavia.

118. UNHCR's programme in Ireland included the recruitment of a consultant to work towards forging stronger contacts with government departments, NGOs, universities and cultural institutions, as well as strengthening the NGO network, especially those most affected by the new proposed refugee legislation. Due to the delay in adopting the draft Refugee Bill, this activity was postponed but is hoped to be achieved in the course of 1995 or early 1996.

(c) **1996 country programmes**

(i) **Objectives**

119. The objective of the Office in 1996 will be to enhance its role by promoting a better understanding of and support for UNHCR at those levels of Government when deal with asylum-seekers and refugees, and in non-governmental organizations, the media and refugee interest groups. Training will be an important part of the work of the Office, especially in light of the new legislation expected to come into force during 1995.

120. The local settlement programme in Ireland will aim at encouraging and facilitating the local integration of refugees and bona fide asylum-seekers by providing legal and emergency material assistance and funding training activities for lawyers representing asylum-seekers and refugees.

(ii) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

121. UNHCR's contribution in 1996 will go towards supporting two voluntary agencies to provide adequate legal and material assistance to newly arrived asylum-seekers and refugees and to ensure that asylum-seekers have access to legal representation in the process of applying for refugee status in Ireland. Emergency material assistance will be provided to needy persons on a case-by-case basis and funds for legal representation will be paid on a *pro rata* basis.

(iii) **Implementing partners**

122. UNHCR's assistance programme in Ireland will continue to be implemented by the Irish Red Cross Society and the Irish Refugee Council which provide legal advice and assistance to needy asylum-seekers. Training activities will be implemented directly by the Branch Office based in London.

3. Luxembourg

(a) **Beneficiary population**

123. At 31 December 1994 there were an estimated 300 recognized refugees in Luxembourg. In addition, 998 persons from the former Yugoslavia benefited from temporary protection. Of these, some 450 have qualified for resident alien status.

(b) **Developments in 1995 and 1996**

124. It is likely that new legislation formalizing Luxembourg's asylum procedures will be enacted before the end of 1995. The Regional Office provided its views on the bill to the Council of State and the Judiciary Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

125. Steps were taken by the authorities to convert temporary protection status to resident status for certain categories of refugees from the former Yugoslavia who enjoy temporary protection in Luxembourg.

126. A number of refugee-related events, including round tables and lectures, are being organized in 1995 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Luxembourg Association for the United Nations and the Fluchtlingsrot. Refugee law training activities will continue, in association with the Luxembourg Bar Association.

(c) **1996 country programmes**

127. Through the Regional Office in Brussels, UNHCR will continue to provide information and legal advice relevant to the status determination procedure as well as refugee law training to national police at international points of entry. UNHCR's regular training activities in Luxembourg will target NGOs, lawyers and law students.

4. Malta

(a) **Beneficiary population**

128. As at 31 March 1995, some 280 non-European refugees were staying in Malta under UNHCR protection, due to the geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention still exercised by that country. Iraqis comprise the largest group (243), followed by Somalis (23). In addition, some 150 conflict victims from the former Yugoslavia have obtained *de facto* temporary protection by the Maltese authorities.

(b) **Developments in 1995 and 1996**

129. The influx of Iraqis in late 1992 necessitated an increase in the 1994 and 1995 budgets to provide assistance to needy refugees recognized under the Mandate. An increase was made in the 1994 budget to expedite the resettlement processing of some 200 persons to the United States through temporary transfer to Rome for interviewing with the United States authorities. Since the number of persons they accepted for resettlement was lower than originally foreseen, the assisted caseload in Malta remained relatively high in 1995 but is expected to decrease in 1996.

(c) **1996 country programmes**

(i) **Objectives**

130. UNHCR's main objectives in Malta will aim at encouraging the Government to

lift its geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention and the establishment of an appropriate national eligibility procedure. Pending the achievement of these objectives, UNHCR will continue to grant protection and, where necessary, to provide assistance to non-European refugees and seek resettlement or other durable solutions for them.

(ii) Proposed budgets for 1996

131. Although assistance to the refugee caseload in Malta is expected to decrease in 1996, UNHCR will provide needy refugees with food and lodging pending resettlement or other appropriate durable solutions. Their medical care and education will be provided by the Maltese authorities. A limited sum is included in the UNHCR programme for administrative costs of the Emigrants' Commission in view of the increased work in processing the high caseload.

(iii) Implementing partners

132. The Emigrants' Commission is UNHCR's operational partner in Malta. The Commission processes and submits asylum requests to the Branch Office in Rome for decision and disburses assistance under the UNHCR programme in addition to mobilizing additional resources locally.

5. The Netherlands

(a) Beneficiary population

133. Between 1985 and 1994, the Netherlands granted Convention refugees to some 31,000 persons. In addition, some 32,000 persons were allowed to stay for humanitarian reasons. There were 52,576 asylum requests in 1994, a 48 per cent increase over the 1993 figure of 35,399. The majority of the asylum-seekers originated from four regions: former Yugoslavia (12,741) (of whom some 8,600 originate from Bosnia and Herzegovina), Islamic Republic of Iran (6,075), Somalia (5,393) and Iraq (2,858).

(b) Developments in 1994 and 1995

134. The Netherlands introduced a new Aliens Act on 1 January 1994 which stipulated, inter alia, the decentralization of status determination and introduced a new legal basis for concepts such as carrier sanctions, inadmissibility, "manifestly unfounded" claims, temporary protection and a simplified appeal procedure. As a result of the changes in legislation, the Immigration and Naturalization Department of the Ministry of Justice considerably reinforced its staff in order to support a more expeditious procedure.

135. The new Aliens Act no longer calls for the automatic involvement of UNHCR in individual cases but rather a role focusing on advisory and training functions.

136. Several training programmes were organized at the initiative of, or in cooperation with, the Netherlands authorities. A number of training sessions were carried out for Dutch Army Officers who participate in United Nations peace-keeping

missions in order to inform them of the functions and mandate of UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies. The newly recruited staff in the Immigration and Naturalization Department have also participated in UNHCR's training programme.

137. Three seminars on refugee women, family reunion principles and UNHCR field operations were organized by the Liaison Office with participants from Ministries, NGOs, lawyers and various sectors of Dutch society.

(c) 1996 country programmes

138. UNHCR has no assistance programme in the Netherlands. Assistance is provided to asylum-seekers and refugees through a national network consisting of the semi-public organization Centrale Opvang Asielzoekers (COA), the Ministry of Justice, other Ministries, provincial and municipal authorities and NGOs.

139. The work of the Liaison Office in The Hague will continue to focus on UNHCR's advisory function. Government authorities and NGOs will be the target group for training activities and further emphasis will be placed on public information activities. All activities undertaken by the Liaison Office in The Hague will be under the supervision of the UNHCR Regional Office in Brussels.

5. Portugal

(a) Beneficiary population

140. At 31 December 1994, Portugal hosted a refugee population of 1,461 individuals originating primarily from African Portuguese-speaking countries such as Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, and Mozambique, as well as from Zaire, Liberia, Nigeria and Togo. During 1994, a total 767 persons applied for asylum the majority of whom originated from Romania (417), Angola (56), India (35) and Pakistan (35).

(b) Developments in 1994 and 1995

141. UNHCR continued to monitor the implementation of the 1993 Law on Asylum with a view to ensuring access to the procedure and adherence to internationally accepted standards with regard to asylum-seekers and refugees. Since under the new law only applicants in the normal procedure have access to material assistance, follow-up measures have been taken regarding the issuance of Temporary Residence Permits, which is presently the only means for asylum-seekers to receive material assistance from the Government during the asylum procedure. It is hoped that the early implementation of the Law on Temporary Reception Centres of 14 October 1994 will contribute to altering the present state of affairs, opening the way for governmental assistance to asylum-seekers during the eligibility procedure within the country and at the airport.

142. Following the resignation of the Honorary Representative in Lisbon, the office was renamed a Liaison Office to be under the direct supervision of UNHCR Headquarters.

(c) **1996 country programmes**

(i) **Objectives**

143. The activities of the Office will continue to focus on NGO building, and in particular, on supporting the Portuguese Refugee Council (PRC) with a view to helping it become a fully operational implementing partner with expertise in individual and general legal advice, social counselling and, eventually, emergency assistance for needy asylum-seekers with manifestly founded claims. UNHCR will continue to encourage the PRC in its fund-raising activities so that it becomes increasingly independent of UNHCR support. UNHCR will cooperate with the Portuguese Government and relevant NGOs in finding solutions for establishing appropriate reception facilities and thus meet economic and social needs for asylum-seekers and refugees.

144. Training of government officials, NGOs, and interested universities dealing with asylum and refugee matters will be an integral task of the Office in Lisbon. External relations activities are planned with a view to enhancing awareness of refugee-related issues which will include efforts to raise funds in the private sector, in close cooperation with the PRC.

145. When required, the Liaison Office in Lisbon will facilitate voluntary repatriation and resettlement. Individual applications will be processed through UNHCR Headquarters.

(ii) **Proposed budget for 1996**

146. UNHCR's local integration programme in Portugal will provide emergency assistance to needy recognized refugees, including food and accommodation for asylum-seekers in the initial phase of the procedure following their arrival. Legal advice will be available to asylum-seekers within the country and at the point of entry (ports and airports), throughout the eligibility procedure.

147. A small sum will be allocated for training activities and for translations into Portuguese which are expected to target the relevant government officials, members of relevant NGOs, the Bar Association, universities and the media in Portugal and the six other Portuguese-speaking countries.

(iii) **Implementing partners**

148. Emergency assistance to recognized refugees and asylum-seekers with manifestly founded claims will continue to be implemented by the UNHCR Liaison Office, the regional centres of social security of the Ministry of Employment and Social Security and the PRC.

149. Social and legal counselling activities, and eventually emergency assistance will be carried out by the PRC.

150. UNHCR and PRC will collaborate in coming out protection training activities.

6. Switzerland

(a) Beneficiary population

151. At 31 December 1994, Switzerland hosted 27,248 refugees, compared to 27,913 in 1993. A total 16,134 persons (5,752 females and 10,382 males) applied for asylum in 1994, which represents a decrease of 35 per cent compared to a total of 24,739 in 1993. The most widely represented nationalities are: persons from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (25.6 per cent), Bosnians (20.7 per cent), Sri Lankans (9.2 per cent), Angolans (6.6 per cent), Turks (6.6 per cent), and Somalis (5.5 per cent). Some 2,937 persons were granted refugee status (as against 3,800 for 1993 and 1,500 in 1992). During the first four months of 1995 the total number of new asylum-seekers decreased by 3 per cent compared to the same period in 1994.

152. In addition, Switzerland granted temporary admission to 11,523 persons, including persons who were admitted under various decisions of the Federal Council in favour of persons from the former Yugoslavia. A humanitarian residence permit was granted to 948 persons.

(b) Developments in 1994 and 1995

153. A revision to the Swiss Law on Asylum was under preparation at the time of writing. As a member of the Expert Commission charged with drafting the new law, UNHCR has been closely associated with the process. The Commission has been meeting since June 1993 and is expected to continue throughout 1995. In addition to government officials and UNHCR, the Commission includes NGOs and academics.

154. A Federal Law on coercive measures for asylum-seekers and illegal aliens entered into force on 1 February 1995.

155. UNHCR has intensified its refugee law training and other promotion activities, particularly among police officers and government officials involved in eligibility determination.

(c) 1996 country programmes

(i) Objectives

156. In 1996, emphasis will be placed on network-building and legal training of NGOs to strengthen their capacity to provide legal advice to asylum-seekers and refugees. Refugee law training will target government officials involved in eligibility determination and police officers. UNHCR will work to expand its role in influencing general policy issues relating to asylum-seekers and refugees and reducing its intervention in individual cases which are not of a precedent-setting nature.

157. Furthermore, UNHCR will maintain its advisory role regarding the admissibility to the procedure of asylum-seekers whose case the Swiss authorities deem as manifestly unfounded, as established by Swiss law.

(ii) Proposed budget for 1996

158. The assistance provided under the UNHCR local integration programme covers mainly legal aid and counselling, with limited material assistance to refugees on an ad hoc or emergency basis when needs cannot be met from other sources.

(iii) Implementing partners

159. As in 1994 and 1995, this programme will be implemented by the Swiss section of International Social Service (ISS) and the Office Suisse d'Aide aux Réfugiés (OSAR). UNHCR will directly provide limited material assistance to needy asylum-seekers and refugees on a case-by-case basis.

7. Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

160. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(a) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

161. The 1994 expenditure was slightly higher than revised estimates due to additional expenditure on staff travel and operating expenses.

(b) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

162. The revised 1995 requirements are significantly higher than initial estimates primarily due to the weaker dollar during the first part of 1995.

(c) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

163. The 1996 requirements are very similar to the revised 1995 requirements. Administrative expenditure, linked to the maintenance of the airlift to Sarajevo which is run out of Italy, has not been budgeted due to the uncertain situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN FRANCE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
0.3 a/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
160.4	160.1	162.3	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	162.3
524.1 b/	327.8	747.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	769.7
784.7	887.4	1,015.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	1,526.3
1,469.5	**1,375.3**	**1,926.1**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**2,458.3**
132.7	105.5	108.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	117.3
1,602.2	**1,480.8**	**2,035.0**	**T O T A L (1)**	**2,575.6**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
318.5	485.5	596.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	76.0
–	–	51.4	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	55.3
318.5	**485.5**	**648.2**	**T O T A L (2)**	**131.3**
1,920.7	**1,966.3**	**2,683.2**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,706.9**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
b/ of which US$ 7,102 incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GERMANY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
883.2	1,089.6	1,224.8	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	1,121.7
0.7 a/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
1,157.6	1,127.5	1,901.8	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	2,005.9
2,041.5	**2,217.1**	**3,126.6**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**3,127.6**
315.7	310.5	109.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	106.8
2,357.2	**2,527.6**	**3,235.7**	**T O T A L (1)**	**3,234.4**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
			HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	
147.9	131.7	219.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
147.9	**131.7**	**219.7**	**T O T A L (2)**	**0.0**
2,505.1	**2,659.3**	**3,455.4**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**3,234.4**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN GREECE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES				
1,163.5 a/	1,245.4	–	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	–
4.2 b/	–	1,276.9	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	1,317.5
0.1 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
4.2 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
432.9	487.9	648.9	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	638.5
1,604.9	1,733.3	1,925.8	SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS	1,956.0
84.3	87.9	99.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	93.1
1,689.2	1,821.2	2,025.7	TOTAL (1)	2,049.1
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
0.8	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
–	–	56.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	63.2
0.8	0.0	56.9	TOTAL (2)	63.2
1,690.0	1,821.2	2,082.6	GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	2,112.3

a/ of which US$ 1,835 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ITALY

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
341.4 a/	318.7	341.3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	343.5
5.2 b/	–	–	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	–
799.1 c/	762.3	820.1	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	733.6
39.8 b/	–	–	RESETTLEMENT	–
768.1	722.9	748.1	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	711.8
1,953.6	**1,803.9**	**1,909.5**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**1,788.9**
446.2	472.4	243.7	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	187.1
2,399.8	**2,276.3**	**2,153.2**	**T O T A L (1)**	**1,976.0**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
703.5	1,712.6	2,900.0	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	–
384.0	224.6	502.3	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
–	–	121.3	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	182.8
1,087.5	**1,937.2**	**3,523.6**	**T O T A L (2)**	**182.8**
3,487.3	**4,213.5**	**5,676.8**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**2,158.8**

a/ of which US$ 1,307 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
c/ of which US$ 1,746 incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SPAIN

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
132.8	176.2	154.5	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	270.7
534.6	487.6	685.0	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	686.6
667.4	**663.8**	**839.5**	**SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**957.3**
65.4	190.7	94.1	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	96.0
732.8	**854.5**	**933.6**	**TOTAL (1)**	**1,053.3**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
46.6	–	94.3	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
129.7	–	–	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
176.3	**0.0**	**94.3**	**TOTAL (2)**	**0.0**
909.1	**854.5**	**1,027.9**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**1,053.3**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995		1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
3.5 a/	–	–	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	–
150.0	231.3	193.1	VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	193.4
437.1 b/	449.0	479.9	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	513.4
924.2	913.2	996.7	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	866.4
1,514.8	**1,593.5**	**1,669.7**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**1,573.2**
145.7	60.6	106.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	96.1
1,660.5	**1,654.1**	**1,775.7**	**TOTAL (1)**	**1,669.3**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
2.4	–	–	OTHER TRUST FUNDS	–
21.8	–	–	HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	–
24.2	**0.0**	**0.0**	**TOTAL (2)**	**0.0**
1,684.7	**1,654.1**	**1,775.7**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**1,669.3**

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
b/ of which US$ 368 incurred against Other Programmes

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN EUROPE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1994	1995			1996	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
			GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)		
				CARE AND MAINTENANCE	
519.7	169.2	344.6	Malta		196.2
				VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
14.2 a/	–	–	Belgium		–
0.8 a/	–	–	Portugal		–
				LOCAL SETTLEMENT	
77.2	50.9	135.3	Belgium		172.1
28.7	36.3	93.1	Ireland		60.4
325.9 b/	529.6	480.3	Portugal		480.3
733.7 c/	676.2	820.0	Switzerland		854.1
				RESETTLEMENT	
9.3 a/	–	–	Malta		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	
932.1	1006.8	1386.5	Belgium		1435.2
196.9	194.2	239.5	Netherlands		245.0
106.0	121.6	126.1	Portugal		124.3
13.5	48.6	–	Regional Training		–
2,958.0	2,833.4	3,625.4		SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS	3,567.6
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II)	
282.2	359.9	130.4	Belgium		134.7
34.4	34.1	68.6	Portugal		68.8
347.6	63.5	–	Regional Training		–
3,622.2	3,290.9	3,824.4		TOTAL (1)	3,771.1
			SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)		
				OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
31.2	19.3	66.1	Belgium		–
				PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II)	
29.0	–	26.0	Belgium		–
70.1	241.4	–	Regional Training		–
				ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	
–	–	175.0	Belgium	See Overview Tables (Part II)	192.8
130.3	260.7	269.1		TOTAL (2)	192.8
3,752.5	3,551.6	4,093.5		GRAND TOTAL (1+2)	3,963.9

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
b/ of which US$ 597 incurred against Other Programmes
c/ of which US$ 4,406 incurred against Other Programmes